

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Patent Abstracts of Japan

PUBLICATION NUMBER : 2001161277
PUBLICATION DATE : 19-06-01

APPLICATION DATE : 07-12-99
APPLICATION NUMBER : 11347124

APPLICANT : INAHO SEIKA KK;

INVENTOR : OKURA SHUNICHI;

INT.CL. : A23G 3/00 A23L 3/36

TITLE : METHOD FOR PRODUCING FROZEN RICE DUMPLING COVERED WITH BEAN JAM

ABSTRACT : PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a frozen rice dumpling covered with bean jam that has the same appearance, texture and taste as those of the freshly prepared rice dumpling, while the rice dumpling is kept soft even when it is refrigerated and cases no dripping, even when it is thawed.

SOLUTION: Glutinous rice grains are washed with water, soaked in water for ≥ 5 hours and steamed up. In a vacuum kettle, a carbohydrate solution and a β -amylase-containing enzyme preparation solution are added to the steamed glutinous rice and they are mixed under stirring. Further, they are heated at about 90°C while being stirred, then the heated product is transferred into a vessel and allowed to stand for more than 2 hours while the vessel is covered with a lid. Finally, the treated rice grains are formed into balls of suitable sizes and the glutinous rice balls are coated with bean jam to give the objective rice dumpling covered with bean jam. The finished rice dumpling covered with the bean jam is rapidly frozen.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2001,JPO

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 108 366 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

20.06.2001 Bulletin 2001/25

(51) Int Cl.7: **A23L 1/182**

(21) Application number: **00125289.9**

(22) Date of filing: **27.11.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

• **Iwamoto, Yukiko**

Manhattan Beach, CA 9266 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Iwamoto, Tadahiko**

California 9266 (US)

(30) Priority: **15.12.1999 US 461772**

(71) Applicants:

• **Iwamoto, Tadahiko**
Manhattan Beach, CA 9266 (US)

(74) Representative: **Altenburg, Udo, Dipl.-Phys. et al**
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte

Bardehle . Pagenberg . Dost . Altenburg .

Geissler . Isenbruck

Postfach 86 06 20

81633 München (DE)

(54) **Boiled rice containing trehalose and soybean polysaccharide**

(57) The invention relates to boiled rice foods containing soybean polysaccharides and trehalose. The texture of the boiled rice foods does not deteriorate

when returned to an edible state by de-chilling or thawing following distribution in a chilled or frozen state, and are free from hygiene problems associated with de-chilling or thawing at room temperature.

EP 1 108 366 A1

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to boiled rice foods capable of being distributed at low temperatures. Specifically, the present invention relates to boiled rice foods having a texture which does not deteriorate following distribution and storage at low temperatures, and which are free from hygienic problems associated with warming or thawing at room temperature.

[0002] More specifically, the present invention relates to boiled rice foods having a texture which does not deteriorate when warmed or thawed following chilled or frozen distribution, and which are free from any hygienic problems associated with warming or thawing at room temperature. In the present invention, "chilled distribution" refers to distribution and storage in a temperature below about 5°C and above a freezing point; "frozen distribution" refers to distribution and storage in a temperature range which enables freezing; while "de-chilling" refers to warming in a temperature below about 10°C and above a freezing point.

[0003] Cooked boiled rice hardens over time. This phenomenon is also called deterioration of boiled rice. The degree of deterioration increases at lower temperatures. Such deterioration results from changes in intrinsic starch and it has been suggested that the mechanism involves recrystallization of starch which has been gelatinized and swollen under the influence of water and heat. In particular, the taste, texture and flavor of boiled rice all significantly deteriorate after distribution and storage at a temperatures sufficiently low to cause chilling or freezing.

[0004] In order to prevent the deterioration of boiled rice, attempts have been made which utilize methods such as increasing the amount of water added for cooking or adding enzymes such as α -amylase, β -amylase, glucoamylase and protease, starch such as pregelatinized starch and chemically modified starch, polysaccharides such as Duran gum and hyaluronic acid, sugars such as anhydrosugar, dextrin, glucose, fructose and cyclodextrin, sugar alcohols such as trehalose, maltitol, sorbitol and lactitol, or fatty acid esters such as sucrose fatty acid ester, polyglycerin fatty acid ester and glycerin fatty acid ester, and emulsifiers such as organic acid esters of monoglycerides. However, none of these methods achieve any significant improvement in taste or texture.

[0005] When boiled rice foods containing these additives are chilled or frozen for distribution, various methods are available to effect de-chilling or thawing, such as allowing the food to stand at room temperature for a period of time, warming at a relatively low temperature (de-chilling), or thawing by heating in a microwave oven. However, if foods are left to stand at room temperature for a period of time, a hygienic problem can arise. In addition, thawing by heating is not suitable for boiled rice

foods such as sushi. If the microwave method is used for more suitable foods, hardening is likely to result, causing an undesirable taste, texture and flavor. The same problem exists with respect to de-chilling. When boiled rice foods produced in a conventional method are subjected to de-chilling, such foods will suffer a deterioration in taste and texture.

[0006] As a countermeasure against such deterioration, a method of adding trehalose or trehalose plus sugar alcohol (e.g. JP-A 8-168350 and JP-A 9-163943) has been proposed. This method is said to enable foods to be returned to an edible state without heating following chilled or frozen storage and distribution. However, no improvement in taste and texture can be achieved using de-chilling, thus such foods should be thawed at room temperature. Thus, the problem of hygiene is not solved thereby. Further, thawing at room temperature does not effect a satisfactory improvement in taste and texture.

[0007] The object of the present invention is to provide boiled rice foods the taste, texture and flavor of which do not deteriorate when returned to an edible state by hygienic de-chilling after being distributed in a chilled or frozen state.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] As a result of intensive study to solve the object described above, the present inventor has found that by adding soybean polysaccharides and trehalose during cooking, deterioration in the quality of boiled rice foods with respect to taste, texture and flavor, caused by chilled distribution or frozen distribution, can be prevented to a far greater extent than that achieved by the conventional method. It has also been found that, as a method of returning boiled rice foods to an edible state, this technique can be applied to de-chilling or thawing at relatively low temperatures thus avoiding hygiene problems which arise at room temperature.

[0009] The present invention provides boiled rice foods containing soybean polysaccharides and trehalose. The boiled rice foods of the present invention can be obtained by cooking rice with addition of soybean polysaccharides and trehalose. The boiled rice foods of the present invention containing soybean polysaccharides and trehalose are advantageous in that deterioration in the quality of the rice foods with respect to taste and texture can be prevented when they are de-chilled following chilled or frozen distribution. Further, hygienic problem caused by thawing at room temperature can be avoided. Thus, the boiled rice foods of the invention are much more suitable for low-temperature storage and distribution than the conventional products.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0010] As used herein, the term "soybean polysaccharides" refers to water-soluble polysaccharides, such as hemicellulose. Preferably, SOYAFIBE-STM(Fuji Oil

Co., Ltd.) may be used as a soybean polysaccharide. The soybean polysaccharides are added in an amount of 0.1 to 4% by weight, and trehalose is added in an amount of 0.1 to 4% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 3% by weight, more preferably 1 to 2.5% by weight, relative to the amount of raw rice. Soybean polysaccharides are believed to contribute to an increase of water absorbed in boiled rice, and trehalose is believed to have the effect of fixing water absorbed in boiled rice. It is currently believed that, by addition of these compounds, the amount of water absorbed in boiled rice is significantly increased and fixed therein, whereby a sufficient amount of absorbed water remains in boiled rice even upon de-chilling or thawing following chilled or frozen distribution, thus deterioration in taste, texture, flavor can be prevented.

[0011] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the improvement in taste, texture and flavor becomes even more pronounced when a food-grade enzyme is added. Selection of a suitable food-grade enzyme is not particularly limited so far as it can be used in boiled rice foods, and examples include α -amylase, β -amylase, glucoamylase, pectinase, protease or papain. A wide variety of food-grade enzyme preparations containing a mixture of enzymes such as amylase, protease and papain are commercially available. For example, an enzyme preparation Miora™ (Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) is suitable for use. These food-grade enzymes are added in an amount of 0.0001 to 1% by weight, preferably 0.0002 to 0.5% by weight, more preferably 0.0005 to 0.1% by weight relative to the amount of raw rice. It is believed that these food-grade enzymes facilitate the hydrolysis of cell walls, cell membranes and amyloplast membranes of rice albumen or starch particle-binding protein to promote gelatinization and swelling of starch particles, thus contributing to an increase in the amount of water incorporated into the cooked rice.

[0012] In accordance with the invention, the boiled rice foods containing soybean polysaccharides and trehalose exhibit a reduced deterioration in their texture. In addition, the amount of water incorporated is increased by adding a food-grade enzyme to improve water retention efficacy, thereby further improving taste, texture and flavor.

[0013] In another preferred embodiment, the boiled rice foods of the present invention may further contain edible acetic acid and edible fats and oils. Edible acetic acid is not particularly limited, and conventional vinegar is preferably used. Edible acetic acid may be added in an amount of 0.1 to 5% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 4% by weight, more preferably 1 to 3% by weight relative to raw rice. Edible fats and oils are not particularly limited, and conventionally used vegetable oils can be preferably used. Edible fats and oils may be added in an amount of 0.1 to 5% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 4% by weight, more preferably 1 to 3% by weight relative to the amount of raw rice. Edible acetic acid is believed to act to soften

cell walls of boiled rice, while edible fats and oils affect the shape retention of boiled rice grains. Accordingly, it is believed that addition of these ingredients helps providing a texture similar to that of fresh boiled rice.

[0014] The raw rice material used in the boiled rice foods of the present invention is not particularly limited, and any rice distributed on the market can be used. Preferably, rice with a low amylose content, specifically with an amylose content of 15% or less, preferably 10% or less can be used to provide boiled rice foods having a good taste and texture. The term "amylose content" herein used refers to an apparent amylose content determined by iodine affinity measurement or by iodine colorimetry, and is not necessarily coincident with true amylose content. This content is expressed on a dry weight basis.

[0015] For production of boiled rice foods of the present invention, the procedure of cooking itself is not particularly limited, and a usual method of producing cooked rice can be used. The method of adding soybean polysaccharides and trehalose is not particularly limited, and these ingredients may be added water followed by immersion and cooking of rice; or if water is changed between the steps of immersion and cooking, these ingredients may be added to water for cooking only. Alternatively, these ingredients may be added during or after the step of cooking. Similarly, the method of adding food-grade enzymes, edible acetic acid and edible fats and oils is not particularly limited. Water used for immersion and cooking is not particularly limited, and for example, degassed water, electrical-field water or magnetic-field water can all be used, among which degassed water is particularly preferable. Degassed water is water prepared by removing a dissolved gas by passing water along one side of a gas-permeable and liquid-impermeable membrane while maintaining the other side in vacuo; electrical-field water is water to which a high-pressure static voltage is applied; and magnetic-field water is water which has been passed through a magnetic field and an electrical field.

[0016] The amount of water used in cooking is preferably greater than that used in producing usual cooked rice. The amount of water relative to the amount of raw rice will vary depending on the boiled rice food, but may be in the range from 190 to 230% by weight, preferably 200 to 210% by weight for sushi rice, or from 160 to 190% by weight, preferably 170 to 185% by weight for non-sushi rice.

[0017] Preferable examples of boiled rice foods of the present invention include sushi distributed in a frozen state. In general, sushi materials, in particular fish and shellfish are easily heat-denatured upon heating and thawing. In contrast, frozen sushi prepared according to the present invention can be thawing at relatively low temperature so that sushi materials such as fish and shellfish are not denatured. Moreover, the problems of hygiene accompanying room-temperature thawing do not arise, and the same texture as exists just after pro-

duction can be obtained at the time of eating. Frozen rice balls, pilafs, and boiled rice with assorted mixtures are also preferable examples. Such foods can be eaten after being subjected to thawing at relatively low temperatures, and as required, heated in a microwave oven.

Examples

[0018] The present invention is described in more detail by reference to the Examples below. Such examples, however, are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

Example 1

[0019] 400 g California rice was washed with water, and the water was drained off, then the rice was immersed in 830 cc degassed water (at a volume 2.08-times greater than that of the rice). 8 g (2 weight-%) Soyafibe-S™ (Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.) as soybean polysaccharides, 8 g (2 weight-%) trehalose, 1 g (0.2 weight-%) Miora™ (Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) as a food-grade enzyme preparation, 8 cc (2 weight-%) vinegar, and 2 cc (0.5 weight-%) salad oil were added to the immersion water, and the rice was cooked in a household rice cooker. 105 cc (26 weight-%) sushi vinegar was added to the rice thus cooked. Thereafter, the rice was cooled at 35°C in a cooling unit and formed into a shape usable for sushi. The sushi rice thus formed was frozen and stored at -20°C. After storage for 24 hours, it was subjected to thawing at 4°C for 24 hours and its qualities evaluated. The sushi rice had a taste and texture the same as that following production. Example 2

[0020] 400 g California rice was washed with water, and the water was drained off, then the rice was immersed in 720 cc degassed water (at a volume 1.8-times greater than that of the rice). 6 g (1.5 weight-%) Soyafibe-S™ (Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.) as soybean polysaccharides, 8 g (2 weight-%) trehalose, 1 g (0.2 weight-%) Miora™ (Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) as a food-grade enzyme preparation, 8 cc (2 weight-%) vinegar, and 2 cc (0.5 weight-%) salad oil were added to the immersion water, and the rice was immersed therein for 1 hour and then cooked in a household rice cooker. The rice thus cooked was cooled at 35°C in a vacuum cooling unit and formed into a rice ball. The rice ball was stored at 4°C. After storage in this state for 48 hours, its qualities were evaluated. The rice ball had a taste and texture the same as that after production. Comparative Example

[0021] Sushi boiled rice was produced, frozen and subjected to thawing in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the soybean polysaccharides were not added. The resulting sushi rice was rigid and brittle and failed to retain its form, and was unpalatable.

Claims

1. Boiled rice foods containing soybean polysaccharides and trehalose.
2. The boiled rice foods according to claim 1 further containing a food-grade enzyme.
3. The boiled rice foods according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the soybean polysaccharides and trehalose are contained in amounts of 0.1 to 4% by weight and 0.1 to 4% by weight, respectively, relative to the amount of raw rice.
4. The boiled rice foods according to claims 1 to 3, which are stored at 0 to 5°C.
5. The boiled rice foods according to claims 1 to 3, which are stored in a frozen state.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 12 5289

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 01, 31 January 2000 (2000-01-31) & JP 11 285350 A (FUJI OIL CO LTD), 19 October 1999 (1999-10-19) * abstract *	1	A23L1/182
X,P	-& US 6 045 847 A 4 April 2000 (2000-04-04)	1	
Y,D	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1996, no. 11, 29 November 1996 (1996-11-29) & JP 08 168350 A (AJINOMOTO CO INC), 2 July 1996 (1996-07-02) * abstract *	1-5	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 11, 30 September 1998 (1998-09-30) & JP 10 150938 A (FUJI OIL CO LTD), 9 June 1998 (1998-06-09) * abstract *	1-5	
A,D	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 10, 31 October 1997 (1997-10-31) & JP 09 163943 A (AJINOMOTO CO INC), 24 June 1997 (1997-06-24) * abstract *	1-5	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) A23L
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 08, 29 August 1997 (1997-08-29) & JP 09 107899 A (TOWA CHEM IND CO LTD), 28 April 1997 (1997-04-28) * abstract *	1-5	
-/--			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14 March 2001	Examiner Vuillamy, V
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03 02 (P4/C01)



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 12 5289

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X,P	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 200048 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D13, AN 2000-526766 XP002162607 & JP 2000 166491 A (MORINAGA & CO LTD), 20 June 2000 (2000-06-20) * abstract * -----	1,3-5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14 March 2001	Examiner Vuillamy, V
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03/92 (P/C01)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 00 12 5289

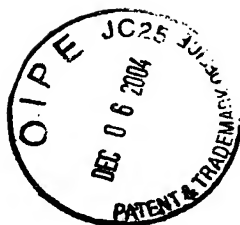
This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

14-03-2001

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 11285350 A	19-10-1999	CN 1218629 A US 6045847 A	09-06-1999 04-04-2000
JP 08168350 A	02-07-1996	NONE	
JP 10150938 A	09-06-1998	JP 3094929 B	03-10-2000
JP 09163943 A	24-06-1997	NONE	
JP 09107899 A	28-04-1997	NONE	
JP 2000166491 A	20-06-2000	NONE	

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82



THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)